TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY CARRIER-INDIANAPOLIS and SUBURBS Daily, Sunday included, 50 cents per month. Daily, without Sunday, 40 cents per month. Sunday, without daily, \$2.60 per year. Single copies: Daily, 2 cents; Sunday, 5 cents. BY AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

Daily, per week, 10 cents. Daily, Sunday included, per week, 15 cents. Sunday, per issue, 5 cents. BY MAIL PREPAID. Daily edition, one year.

Daily and Sunday, per year Sunday only, one year..... REDUCED RATES TO CLUBS.

Weekly Edition.

...60 cents One copy, one year Five cents per month for periods less than a year. No subscription taken for less than three REDUCED RATES TO CLUBS.

Subscribe with any of our numerous agents or send subscription to JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY Indianapolis, Ind.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page or a twelve-page paper a 1-cent stamp; on a sixteen, twenty or twenty-four-page paper, a 2cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates. All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, accompanied by the name and address of the Rejected manuscripts will not be returned un less postage is included for that purpose. Entered as second-class matter at Indianapolis,

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places: NEW YORK-Astor House, CHICAGO-Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street, Auditorium Annex Hotel, Dearborn Station News Stand.

LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets; Louisville Book ., 254 Fourth avenue, and Blaufeld Bros., 442 West Market street.

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Fairfax Hotel, Willard Hotel. DENVER, COL.-Louthain & Jackson, Fifteenth

and Lawrence streets. Wilkie, 39 South Jefferson

COLUMBUS, O.-Viaduct News Stand, 384 High

It is possible the United States navy may be the next power to intervene for the proof international rights and com-Central America, but if so, it will be careful not to violate the Monroe doc-

Hippodrome campaigning, with speaking and sleeping in a tent, has proved too strenuous for Tom Johnson. He has lost his voice, at least temporarily, and gone to Cleveland for treatment. As he only makes one speech he might circulate it by

Mr. Bryan devotes a page of his Commoner to Mayor Tom L. Johnson, declaring that he comes about the nearest of any man in being the fit representative of the De-That is, Mr. Johnson is, next to Mr. Bryan, the ideal representative of that brand of Democracy.

The reason assigned for the removal of United States District Attorney Vaughan, of Alabama, is neglect of duty. He has been taking a very active part in the proposed reorganization of the Republican party in that State, and his neglect of duty was probably due to his too great activity

The paragraphs going the rounds of class of newspapers to the effect that ex-Governor Boies, of Iowa, who has been nominated in Speaker Henderson's district platform, is likely to defeat the speaker, are evidently written by men who do not realize the fact that General Henderson carried his district in 1900 by a major-

who are striving to give a political turn to the anthracite coal strike seem the fact that all the men who have been making efforts to bring it to a satisfactory adjustment are Republicans, while the spokesman of the mine operators, President Baer, is an out-and-out Democrat of the Jerry Black type of Pennsylvania Democrats, to use his own phrase.

The free-traders who are connecting trusts with the tariff seem not to know that the greatest authorities respecting trusts-Mr. Charles R. Flint and others-have given it as their judgment that when all of the industries of the country are combined into what are called trusts no tariff will needed to protect home industries. Besides, trusts have flourished in Great Britain, genuine trusts, fifty years without any kind of

Attorney-General Knox, who went to Paris to investigate Panama canal matters. has been very courteously treated there and afforded every opportunity to accomplish mission. Yesterday he was entertained at breakfast by the French minister of foreign affairs, together with all the staff of the American embassy, and to-day he will leave Paris. Official connection with the United States government is a sure passport everywhere.

The consolidation of weak railroad lines in the South into extended systems which can command capital has, according to the Manufacturers' Record, of Baltimore, stimulated an industrial growth that may hardly be overestimated. The report of the Southern Railroad shows that during the year 566 plants have been put into operation, representing an investment of \$89,070,-A few years ago the consolidation of railroads was denounced, as manufacturing

combinations now are. The government of the District of Colum bia has caused experiments to be made with equal quantities of soft coal and coke for heating purposes instead of anthracite, with most satisfactory results and at cheaper than anthracite before the strike. The method of burning is to put a layer of soft coal between thinner layers of coke. It is quite probable that in time the anthracite strike may be advantageous by inciting experiments which will lead to the discovery of many cheaper and satisfactory sub-

tablished has called forth quite a number | State and in Congress. Thus, during the | tors cut prices until they reached the level of comments. One paper urges the very period the Republicans have been in power stale argument that human life is so sacred that it ought not to be taken by the Before Governor Durbin's term of office law. That depends: if the failure to enforce | ends all of the debt that can be paid will | British competitors. What was the result? the death penalty leads men to take the risk | be wiped out. of murdering, then the death penalty is necessary as a deterrent. It is worth while

have returned to it. Besides, where murman who takes a human life forfeits his own, and community has a right to do with it whatever will tend to make murder the awful crime it is.

THE COAL STRIKE AND POLITICS.

A paper which does not publish the news has an obvious advantage in being able to misrepresent it in editorial comment. A city contemporary which professed to be very anxious for the publication of the report of the Hon. Carroll D. Wright on the anthracite coal strike, and which, when the report was given out, published just twenty-one lines of it, has since had several editorials misrepresenting its contents and character. This misrepresentation was necessary in order to further the attempt to make political capital out of the strike and to create the impression that the publication of the report was delayed for political reasons. So, after printing only twenty-one lines of the report, it was stated editorially that "It is entirely too favorable to the miners to be acceptable to the Republican managers;" that if Presicould have given the report to the public, and that "for three long months the miners were dented the benefit of Mr. Wright's finding in their favor." The journalism that substitutes editorial comments for news and misrepresentations for facts may fool a few people for a short time, but it does not win in the long run.

Commissioner Wright's report was no more favorable to the miners than it was CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine to the operators, and there is not the slightest ground for the charge that it was any such reason. The statement that Mr. were probably right, while on other points the operators had a good offset. Thus it

The reduction of time is put forward by the miners and backed by the statement that their work takes only about two hundred days in a year, and for the remainder of the time they are practically idle. The operators meet this demand with the statement that they are able to market only 60 per cent. of the capacity of their mines, and that their fixed charges, including the pumping, care of the mines, etc., go on for twenty-four hours a day and every day in the year. They insist that the increase of 20 per cent. in wages which the men demand would mean about 46 cents a ton increase. The total amount of wages paid in the anthracite coal fields last year, it is stated by the operators, was about \$66,000,000. The increase under the original demand of the miners, the operators state, would be about \$20,000,000. This is no more in favor of the miners

than it is of the operators, but it was not included in the twenty-one lines of the report printed in the paper referred to. Neither was the statement that "Nearly all of the operators have no confidence in the ability of the miners' union to control its own members to such a degree as to assist in maintaining proper discipline." Neither was the statement that "the operators object, and most seriously, to some of the methods adopted by the union, and they feel that when asked to make a contract with the unions the latter should put themselves in a position possible for carrying out such contracts." The most important recommendation in Mr. Wright's report was that "there should be organized a joint commission on conciliation composed of representatives of the operators and of a new union of anthracite employes to which all grievances should be referred for investigation, and that their decision should be final and binding upon all parties, and there should be no interference with nonunion men." This was included in the twenty-one lines, but it was not a finding in favor of either party. It is a recommendation for adoption by both, looking to the prevention of future trouble. The suggestion that "there should be no interference with nonunion men" is a plain condemnation of the odious and indefensible conduct of union men towards nonunion

There is no politics in the strike, and the attempt to use if for that purpose is despicable. President Baer, the head and front of the railroad coal operating combination, is a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat, and J. Pierpont Morgan, who, some claim, could end the strike, is a sound-money Democrat. There are Republicans and rators, and there is no politics in the strike except what is dragged into it by demagogues. The false representation that Commissioner Wright's report was suppressed by the administration because it "found in favor of the miners" is of this

A FEW FACTS ABOUT STATE FINANCES.

One of the topics which excites some of the Democratic papers is the State debt. Some of them get excited and indulge in incoherent remarks, claiming credit for the present reduction. The figures which State Auditor Hart furnished the Republican state committee in an exhaustive article prepared by him should cause the Democratic managers and editors to steer clear of State finances. In 1861, when the Republicans came into power in Indiana, the State debt was \$10,179,267. Republicans practically controlled affairs most of the time until 1870, when the debt was reduced to \$4,167,507. Then the Democrats had a season of control, increasing the debt to was chiefly in the hands of the Democrats. so that the State debt in 1891 was \$8,831,615. In 1895, when the Republicans came into power, the debt was \$7,520,615-a reduction of \$1,310,000, but \$723,000 of this reduction was due to the payment of a federal war claim, so that the actual reduction for which any party claim could be made for that period was \$587,000. In 1895 the Repub- tuted a trust which made the prices, made licans practically came into power, and the them very high. In 1872 an effort was made debt began to diminish by hundreds of to make tin plates in this country. The thousands every six months. The last pay- duty on the article then was 15 per cent. reduced the State's bonded indebtedness to at \$12 a box. A factory was started in 1872 \$2,887,615, the debt at the present time. It and others followed in 1873 and subsequent should be said that a considerable portion | years until 1876. The promoters of the en-Attorney General Taylor's statement that of this last payment came from a federal terprise were attracted by the high price. the death penalty should be the sentence war claim which had been prosecuted to In February, 1875, the duty was increased for murderers whose crime is clearly es- success by Republican officials in the to 1.1 cents a pound. The Welsh competi-

The Democrats increased the debt for the construction of public buildings, but, under to note that most of the States which, the Republican regime, \$1,392,000 has been wears ago, abolished the death penalty expended on new buildings or extensive re-

the State debt has been decreased \$4,633,000.

ders are frequent, the life convicts become | the construction of a soldiers' home, and | plates appear on the so numerous as to be a serious burden to \$100,000 to complete the soldiers' monument. British manufacturers began to cut prices the state. Dropting mere sentiment, the All this has been accomplished in the face of a smaller tax levy than that of the Democrats. In 1891 the Democrats increased the levy to 18 cents on each \$100 for the general fund. In 1895 the Republicans reduced the levy for the general fund to 9 cents. The fee and salary law which the Republicans passed in 1895 resulted in a saving of many thousands of dollars, not only to counties, but to the State. For instance, the insurance department, which is a bureau of the state auditor's office, collected as fees from insurance companies since 1895 \$1,336,822.80. If the Democratic fee and salary act had been in force the state auditor would have been entitled to \$133,682 of this amount. These, however, are only a few of the many achievements of Republican administration in Indiana.

LOW PRICES ABROAD. The Democratic campaign managers are that some American manufactures are sold abroad cheaper than they are in this country, the inference being that the American consumer is robbed to the extent of the difference between home and foreign prices. Responsibility for this alleged condition is laid on the tariff. The condition is greatly exaggerated and its cause is misrepresented. It is true that some American manufactures are sometimes sold abroad cheaper than they are in this country, but the amount is small and it is done for reasons independent of the tariff. During the year ended June 30, 1902, our manufactured products amounted to \$13,001,704,000, of which we sold abroad \$405,890,763, and of suppressed or its publication delayed for | home prices. Of our total sales of manu-Wright "found in favor of the miners" is less than home prices, and of our total not true. For the most part his report was | manufactures less than one-thirtieth of 1 | American workmen. At the present time an impartial statement of facts, presenting | per cent. was so sold. This is an exceedthe claims of both sides. It showed that ingly small matter, but the Democratic in the European factories. There is no in some of their contentions the miners party is grasping at very small straws machinery in tin plate making that can nowadays.

The United States industrial commission investigated this subject, and the testimony before it shows that in almost every instance when a reduction of prices was made for foreign markets it was done for good business reasons. Some of the reasons given by manufacturers who testified before the commission were 5 to 10 per cent. drawback: lower to meet English, French and German cheap labor manufactures; 20 per cent. lower to get rid of out-of-date surplus; lower rather than be forced out of the market; 2 to 3 per cent. lower to meet foreign prices; lower because terms are they sometimes resorted to cut prices in order to keep their factories running full time, which means giving employment to American wage earners. In reviewing the testimony the commission said in its re-

In order to gain and hold foreign trade it has occasionally been necessary for both combinations and individual exporters to make low prices to foreign purchasers. It is in evidence before the commission that, even within this country, the more distant markets receive concessions in price. In about 20 per cent. of the cases covered by he commission's returns the export prices have ruled lower than those charged to home consumers. Sometimes merely surplus stocks have been unloaded upon the foreign market. At other times, when the home demand has slackened somewhat, it has been possible to keep manufacturing establishments employed to their full capacity and most productive efficiency only by finding a foreign market for part of the product, and that could be best done by cutting prices.

The practice is quite common in all countries, and on the part of separate establishments as well as of combinations. Were this plan not adopted, it would often be necessary to run the plants only part of the time, which would not merely throw a portion of the laborers out of employment, but would also add materially to the cost of probable, therefore, that when the export prices have been at cost [?] the result has to hold the prices to American consumers lower than would have been possible other-

The report further showed that of all the manufacturers reporting only about 20 per cent, ever sold goods abroad at less than home prices for such causes as those above named, while 80 per cent, never did so

It is a curious fact that the practice which Democratic leaders aver exists among American manufacturers as a result of the tariff has existed to a greater or less extent in free-trade England for more than fifty years. The report of a royal commission to the British Parliament in 1848 said: "The laboring classes in the manufacturing districts are very little aware of the extent to which they are often indebted for being employed at all to the losses which their employers voluntarily incur to gain and keep possession of foreign markets." A report made to the industrial commission by an agent who investigated the subject in Europe shows that the practice prevails to some extent in all commercial countries. It grows out of business conditions entirely independent of tariffs. Under the Wilson-Gorman tariff this country was flooded with foreign manufactures which were sold cheaper here than they were in the countries of their manufacture, and American wage earners were the sufferers, as they always are from

Democratic policies. AS TO TIN PLATES.

The fact that tin plates are sold at a dollar a box more in this country than in England has proved a godsend to the freetrade advocates in this country. It is one amount of the tariff, and it is a delight to the enemies of home production to find one such example to cite as one of many which they cannot name.

Now that the matter is up again, it may be well to restate a few facts about tin plates. For many years the Welsh manufacturers enjoyed a monopoly of the tin plate business. They practically constiment was made Aug. 1, 1902, \$1,000,000, which ad valorem, and plates were selling in 1873 of \$4.50 a box. Unable to withstand this competition, all the American factories were closed, leaving the market to the Although tin was cheaper than when the price was \$4.50 a box, the price was advanced to \$9 and \$10 a box in 1879.

Again American capitalists were tempted by the high prices of 1880 to start the plate

and kept on cutting until the price was \$4 a box. No further effort was made in this country to make tin plates, because it was now proved that it was within the power of the foreign makers to control the market by cutting prices whenever a competitor appeared. The price reached \$7 a box again, and continued there.

American iron manufacturers were not

content to leave so valuable an industry in the hands of fereigners with the power to extort any price they might name. Consequently, when the McKinley tariff law of 1891 was passed, a duty of 2.2 cents a pound was imposed upon tin plates. The Democratic and free-trade press set up a howl against the proposition to make tin plates in this country. They declared that it could not be done. They belittled every attempt to start tin plate factories. A small factory was started in Anderson, and the Indianapolis Sentinel printed a trying to make an issue out of the fact | picture of the small house in which the tinning was done and was exceedingly gay at the expense of three or four Americans who were trying to build up a new industry. But the industry has grown from an output of 2,237,760 pounds in 1891 to 894,-411,840 pounds in 1901. The duty now is about the same as in the Gorman tariff act, namely, 1.5 cents a pound. American manufacturers are about supplying the market. The present price is \$4.32 for a box of 108 pounds. While the Welsh manufacturers controlled our market the price never fell to \$4.32, and usually was nearer \$7. The free-traders would cut the duty on tin plates in order that the old Welsh monopoly may have another opportunity this amount only \$3,982,000 at lower than to cripple the tin plate industry in this country with a view of controlling prices.

factures abroad only 1 per cent. was at | The first result of a very low duty on tin plates would be a cut in the wages of the their pay is double that of men employed give us the advantage. In the plate mills of Wales women and children are largely employed, while very few are employed in American plate factories.

The making of tin plates is largely an Indiana industry. It has brought to Elwood and other places a large number of skilled workmen with families who contribute to the trade of those towns and to commission houses; lower because of the market for the products of farmers in the vicinity. The difference between the present British and American price of plates makes little or no difference in the price of ordinary tinware. Canned goods are no higher because of the price of tin plate, because, all things considered, the price is lower now than it was when the Welsh factories supplied our market. To builders who use tin and other coated plates for roofing the cost is more, and always has been more, here than in England, but the cost was from 50 to 75 per cent. more during all the years that the prices of tin plate were made by the British monopoly. It is not worth while to begin lowering the American standard of wages by opening our markets to a freer competition in the manufacture of tin

The amount of money in the country, as officially reported, Aug. 1, was \$2,260,606,137, an increase of \$71,000,000 during the last year, of which over \$60,000,000 was in gold The active circulation at the close of the fiscal year 1896 was \$1,506,600,000. The increase over the amount that year to August, 1902, was \$754,000,000, or nearly 50 per cent. At the present time the per capita circulais \$28.53, against \$21.10 in 1896-an increase of over 35 per cent. At the time of the resumption of specie payments. Jan. production of the remaining product. It is | 1879, the money of the country was \$818,600,-000, or \$16.75 per capita. The increase in the been, by keeping the plants fully employed, total of money in circulation since that date is \$1,442,000,000, or 176 per cent. This increase has been due to natural causes under Republican legislation and in the face of continued Democratic opposition.

A newspaper in Havana, the organ of the so-called National party in Cuba, publishes what purports to be a confidential communication from Secretary of War Root and two other representatives of the money kings of the United States to President Palma inviting him to co-operate with United States. They are represented as speaking on behalf of a "National league which aims at the creation of a great continental republic by adding to the United States Canada, Mexico, Central and South America and the West Indies. The alleged letter is treated as genuine, and the writers are scored for their audacity.

The accident to the United States battleship Iowa, following so soon after that to the Brooklyn during the recent naval maneuvers, and the grounding of the Illinois, will make people wonder if some of our naval officers are lacking in skill or in vigilance. The Iowa is said to have run aground off the coast of Brazil, in waters which presumably are well charted. The people do not begrudge money for costly warships, but they have a right to expect that the vessels will be handled with the greatest skill and care. It is to be hoped the damage to the Iowa may not prove serious, though that remains to be learned.

The decision of Mr. McNulty that it better for the party that he should settle contention over the candidacy for justice of the peace is highly creditable to m, and commends him to the respect of the great body of Republicans, who will not forget that he took himself out of the way in order to put an end to a contention which contained the possibilities of harmful consequences to the party.

Senator Beveridge was right in his statement at Ogden that the only law ever enacted to regulate trusts was passed by a Republican congress. He might have added that the only attempts to enforce it have been by attorney generals under Repub-

THE HUMORISTS.

Her Way. "Woman's ways are funny ways," Said little Johnny Cupp. "She makes her dresses hang way down, So she can hold them up.' -Houston Post.

Waiting for a Market.

"I suppose you are going to hold it in the hope that it will command a fabulous value among

"So you won't sell that furniture?" said

pairs of old, \$125,000 has been expended on mills, but no sooner did the American price of coal goes up at the present rate my furniture will command fabulous prices as fuel."

But Who Says Them?

Of all the words to make us grin The gladdest are: "We've filled the bin."

-Baltimore American. Advice.

The best advice that one may give In this brave world of toil and tussie Is this: If you would really live, Then hustle, hustle, hustle.

-Detroit Free Press.

Well Equipped. Philadelphia Press.

"He's thinking of branching out as a theatrical manager this winter." "I didn't suppose he was fitted for that sort of

"Oh, yes! A relative of his who died recently

left him a fur-lined overcoat." Why She Liked Him.

"You mean the clergyman with whom you exchanged pulpits a few weeks ago? Oh, yes! Mamma liked him very much."

"Yes? She enjoyed the sermon?" "Oh, yes! She says it does her heart good to listen to a preacher who has nothing to say against the Bible."

Parts.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph "Where's your papa?" asked Mrs. Musca Domestica of her daughter. "He has left for parts unknown, mamma," re-

plied Miss Fly. "That's your papa exactly. You can always the neighborhood."

USUAL QUOTA OF BAD ONES IN THE JUVENILE COURT.

Judge Stubbs Postpones Action in the Case of Three Boys Charged with Stealing Pipe.

Corporal punishment for juvenile offenders was the order of the day in Juvenile Court yesterday, when Napoleon Tives, colored, was severely thrashed by his mother. The boy was arrested on a charge of assault and battery on David Sheehan, a in the face, breaking the nasal bone. The Tives boy's mother agreed to whip her son. as she was unable to pay the fine of \$1 and she would whip him. A policeman was sent along to see that the job was well done. and his presence cowed the boy. After the whipping he was brought back into court. | vigorous. Judge Stubbs asked the mother "if the boy had got what was coming to him?" The mother replied that she had done her best

in laying on the strap.

Judge Stubbs was confronted with a very serious problem when Rudolph Joseph, Harry Sattinger and Harry Barnett, the three boys arrested for stealing lead pipe from the old Kiefer building on South Meridian street, were arraigned. The boys were accused of stealing several hundred iollars' worth of lead and iron pipe from the building. They were caught in the act by Bicycle Policemen Streit and Losh. When arraigned the Joseph boy's father, Gustav Joseph, undertook to act as attorney. He asked a number of questions until Taylor Gronninger, the regular attorney, put in his appearance. After hearing Patrolman Streit's testimony as to how the arrest was made, young Joseph was called to the stand. Instead of telling how he was caught in the building and why he was there, he began a long dissertation on the character of the policeman and of the latter's enmity toward the Jews. In explain ing why they were in the building, each boy said that a boy named Harry Hughes told them that a large number of rubbands yet remained in the building One boy said that the Hughes boy had told them the night before. Another boy said they had met the Hughes boy on Indiana avenue the afternoon they were caught in

the building A peculiar thing about the Hughes boy is that when young Joseph's brother was arrested a few months ago with other boys, the name of Harry Hughes was used as the instigator of the trouble. It is said the poys use the mythical Harry Hughes as a cloak for their depredations. The case was of such importance that Judge Stubbs said he would have to postpone it until next Friday afternoon. This was done to allow the police to make an effort to find "Harry

AN OLD OFFENDER. Jesse Green, a ten-year-old colored boy. who has been in trouble a number of times for stealing small articles, was again brought into court yesterday afternoon. He was barefooted and dressed in a cardigan jacket and small overalls. Sitting at the end of the prisoners' dock, he smiled at the other boys on trial. Prosecutor Collins noticed the fun Jesse was having out of the proceedings and undertook to give him his collection of affidavits and found one against the boy. He was called up and pleaded guilty to stealing. His aged grandnother was then called and without further ado Judge Stubbs asked her if she was willing to make affidavit in the Criminal Court, that the boy might be sent to Plainfield. The woman readily answered that she was. Then was the time for the other boys in court to smile. Green jumped to his feet and reached over the railing and pleaded with his grandmother to not send him away. He promised to be good for all time if she would not take action this time. The woman listened to the judge and remained obdurate. The boy pulled a little cap from his bosom and tried to wipe away the stream of tears rushing down his dirty cheeks. He was taken back to jail, and his grandmother will go to the Criminal Court his morning and in an affidavit charge him with incorrigibility. Fred Hammil and Torbel Polster were arraigned on the charge of stealing ten cigars from a traveling salesman. It was learned

by Judge Stubbs from the mothers of both boys that each had been whipped when it was learned they had taken the cigars. While Judge Stubbs was giving a lecture to the boys as they stood before him, young Polster stood on his bare toes like a ballet Both boys were released on suspended judgment. Another boy to receive a whipping at

home and again in court was Lee Johannes, who, with a "slungshot," struck a horse belonging to Dr. Peachee. The horse took fright and nearly broke a new stanhope buggy belonging to the doctor. Mrs. Jonannes was in court and said that she had already given the boy a good whipping for his conduct on the day that the doctor made complaint. Judge Stubbs let the boy go home with his mother after the latter had promised to whip him again.

FESTIVAL FIELD AGLOW.

Contracts Awarded for the Lights and Decorations.

The Fall Festival directors have let the contracts for electric lighting and decorations at Festival Field. The first was let to the Sanborn-Marsh Elecric Company and calls for the installation of nearly ten thousand incandescent sixteen-candle power lights. The plans for the illumination of Festival Field call for incandescent lights only, but in such numbers that the field will be lighted in every corner and recess.

The contract for the decorations was let to the J. A. Gorman Company. Mr. Gorman was identified with the festival ! . ! year. He is known widely as a decorator. His designs and workmanship at the world's fair, important public ceremonies at Washington and elsewhere, and particularly his preparation of the catafalque of President McKinley at Canton, O., last year, have made him of national reputation. The decorations will be of red and yellow at Festival Field and white and green (the show colors) at the horse show arena. Forces will be put to work immedi ately preparing the materials. Mr. Goriso at work on the floats to be "No; I don't intend to wait that long. If the used in the opening spectacular parade.

REV. THOMAS A. GOODWIN AND WIFE

WILL CELEBRATE TO-DAY.

From 3 p. m. to 9 p. m. There Will Be Held an Informal Reception at the Family Home.

WRITES A POEM DAUGHTER

IT DEALS WITH THREESCORE YEARS OF MARITAL HAPPINESS.

Remarkable Career of a Man Yet Hale and Hearty at the Great Age

of Eighty-Four.

The Rev. and Mrs. Thomas A. Goodwin will celebrate to-day their sixtieth wedding anniversary. At the Goodwin home, 1220 College avenue, the old people will hold an informal reception for their friends from trust him to find a bald head if there's one in | 3 p. m. until 9 p. m. They will be assisted by their children-Mrs. Plantz, of Appleton, Wis.; Mrs. E. E. Rexford, Mrs. O. D. Weaver, of Chicago, and Mrs. Edwin M. Goodwin, of Terre Haute. No invitations have been issued and the event will be cele-

brated simply as a family festival. Dr. Goodwin, who has been a minister of the M. E. Church for sixty-two years, preaching continuously since 1840, is one of the notable figures of Indiana. All his active and useful life he has been known beyond the boundaries of the commonwealth for vigorous and forceful opinions on matters secular as well as religious. In the last decade Dr. Goodwin has been one of the leading champions of the sectarian educational institutions in their protest against large appropriations by the State for state schools. He has appeared frequently in newspaper articles as the leader of the

Although eighty-four years of age, Dr. Goodwin retains all of his mental vigor and much of his physical strength. A little white boy. The Tives boy threw a large of the weakness of age has touched him, cobblestone at young Sheehan, striking him | but he remains an example of the sturdiness and virility of the generation that laid the foundation of Indiana's greatness. Student, circuit rider, school teacher, colcosts which Judge Stubbs imposed. Stand- | lege president, author and scientist, he has ing before the railing in the dock, the boy left the impress of his personality upon assumed a defiant air when his mother said the State and city. Mrs. Goodwin, who, before her marriage to Dr. Goodwin on Sept. 13, 1842, was Miss Content L. Craft, of Rising Sun, is also well preserved and

POEM BY A DAUGHTER. At the reception to be held at the Goodwin home to-day a poem, written especially for the occasion, will be read by a daughter, Mrs. Plantz, of Appleton, Wis. It is as follows:

Three-score years of life together, Sunny days and cloudy weather, Yet you seem to think to-day It was sunshine all the way When Love throws its golden gleam, All life's trials seem a dream

Half the wealth of life is letting

Go the sorrows worth forgetting

And the rest is knowing how To enjoy the bliss of now So for you these sixty years Have more laughter held than tears. Does the first home come before you And its tender charm steal o'er you?

By the hearth that was your own, Looking into fond, true eyes Each beheld a paradise Yet a nearer glimpse of heaven Came when to the home was given That first dimpled, sunny boy, That made every day a joy. Never heard you sound so sweet,

Ah! the angels saw him smiling, And with tender tone beguiling Won the darling from your sight To the lovely gardens bright, Where the blessed children grow, Who are spared life's sin and woe.

Others came your care possessing,

Each one welcomed as a blessing,

Never birdlings found a nest Where they could more safely rest. Never home was built on earth That held more of love and mirth. But no one can keep from falling From God's house the homeward calling,

And four treasures went above Carried by a hand of love, That the heavenly home might grow Just as dear as that below. True to all the vows once plighted!

How they make a golden chain, How they sing a sweet refrain Of kind deeds and noble thought, And the good two lives have wrought. Three-score years of life together, Sunny days and cloudy weather, Love increasing with the years

Making rainbows of life's tears

And the union yet to be, Perfect in eternity. REVIEW OF HIS LIFE. The history of Dr. Goodwin's life is almost an epic of the development of the State from a rough, unformed Western province, through slow but sure stages to its present social and literary equality with

the older commonwealths of the East. Mr. Goodwin was born in Brookville, Ind., Nov. 2, 1818. His father, Samuel Goodwin, came from Lebanon, O., in 1816, while Indiana was yet a Territory and Indians were abundant on the Whitewater. His grandfather was a roving hunter from boyhood. He floated down the Ohio from above Pittsburg about 1790, and was among the first to settle in Fort Washington, now Cincinnati. He there "took up" a quarter section of land, the southeast corner of which was where Fifth street crosses Main street, made the first payment, built a cabin and went to hunting. In less than a year neighbors grew so numerous that deer and turkey became scarce, and in disgust he offered his claim for sale. Nicholas Longworth assumed the unpaid balance on the quarter-section, gave him \$500 and the hunter moved to Mad river, near where Dayton now is, where deer and turkey were abundant. He secured a claim byt never paid it out and never afterwards owned any real estate. His son Samuel went at the age of thirteen to learn the tanner's trade in Lebanon, O. His was the first tanyard in the Whitewater valley. Among the apprentices who learned the art of tanning was William S. Durbin. father of Governor Durbin. Here Thomas

worked from the time he was big enough

to grind bark until his father sold the tan-

nery and went to farming, when he became At the age of nineteen he started to college, the first student to enroll at the Asbury University, now De Pauw, from outside Putnam county. He was graduated in the first class, in 1840, and was received on trial at the Indiana Conference the same year. His first appointment was to the Rising Sun circuit, which embraced all of what is now Ohio county and about half of Switzerland county, under a contract to receive \$100 a year, board and washing and horse feed. He secured board and washing and horse feed by boarding around and leaving his soiled linen to be done up by some of the kind-hearted sisters on circuit, but his salary amounted to only \$61 a year, much of which was counted eight dimes for a dollar, a dime passing current at the stores for a "bit," but it would not pay for a letter whose postage was 121/4 cents. His next appointment was to the Manchester circuit, which embraced all of the north part of Dearborn county, with one appointment in Franklin county, one in Ripley county and one in the State of Ohlo. The "salary" was the same as the year before, but he received \$4 more, receiving \$65, but making sure of his board and horse feed by boarding around as he had done before.

At the end of this conference year, Sent, 13, 1842, he was married to Miss Content L. Craft, a girl who was Methodist-born and Methodist-bred, but who was led into the Presbyterian Church by having sung in its choir. That was a very common occur-rence when choir-singing in the Methodist churches was not tolerated.

THE CENTERVILLE CIRCUIT. Their first appointment after their marriage was to the Centerville circuit, which

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

Some Special Articles that Will Go to the Making Up of the Issue.

THE PRODUCT OF THE BEE-An expert honey and bee man talks of

the business. A QUAINT OLD VOLUME-A copy of "Mr. Wesley's "Primitive Physic," the property of an Indianapol-

AMERICAN SINGERS ABROAD-An interview with John L. Geiger, who

spent the summer in Europe. RIVERSIDE PARK-

Many beauties and amusements of the popular resort. OUR TRADE METHODS ABROAD-Government's failure to make recip-

rocal international agreements a mis-

AN ALPINE TRAGEDY-Story of a rescue and the experience of the rescued.

AN ELECTRIC LABORATORY-Boston institution that will emulate

those in Germany. THE QUEEN'S NECKLACE-

Original story by Ellen Leys. STRANGE FOLK AND QUEER THINGS "A Guardian of the Strand," by David

Christie Murray. THE RABBITT AND MR. HEDGEHOG-A new version of an old German tale.

GEORGE ADE-The Modern Fable of the Periodical Souse, the Never-Again Feeling and the Ride on the Sprinkling Cart.

FISH STORIES-

Told by Indianapolis fly-fishermen and guaranteed as truthful. Local interests, foreign and home news, sports, theatrical and musical affairs, markets, etc., will receive attention, and the paper will be complete in all departments.

Richmond and Cambridge City, with appointment in Randolph county and one in the State of Ohio. The salary was \$275 and house rent, but the receipts were \$183, out of which house rent had to be pald, and much of this was in country produce, which had to be exchanged at the store for groceries and dry goods, but never for cash,

Later Mr. Goodwin taught four years in the Madison Female Institute. He was two years pastor in Evansville, and later two years president of the Brookville College. By 1853 the question of slavery had become the burning national question, and prohibition the leading State issue. To find an organ through which he could be heard on these subjects, in 1853 he bought the Indiana American, one of the oldest and best known Whig papers in the State, but the Whig party was dead and Mr. Goodwin took up the live issues of the day and soon obtained a wide circulation, being one of the few rea anti-slavery papers in the State, with the Richmond Palladium. Its influence in the Fusion party of 1854 was second to none in the State. The State circulation had become so large that in 1857 he moved the paper to Indianapolis, where it at once took a first rank as a family paper and an advocate of temperance and a hater of slavery. His attitude on these questions gave him,

in 1860, a very large circulation The demands of the war for daily news made the Weekly American too slow, and he sold out, and it soon after suspended publication. During the war Mr. Goodwin was an allotment commissioner and spent most of his time with the army helping the soldiers transmit their money to their families. In this capacity he handled more than two millions of dollars, losing but one

package of \$18. During all these years he has continued to preach, often more frequently than some pastors. For twenty years, from 1859 to 1879, he averaged 100 sermons a year, and in the twenty years he received less than \$50 for all his services in that line. Now, though eighty-four years old, he still preaches frequently. His catholicity, as well as his acceptability as a preacher is seen in the fact that he has preached in the pulpits of Indianapolis for eleven different denominations. He has been all these years a frequent contributor to the papers of church, and to the local city papers,

HIS LIFE COMPANION. The life of Mrs. Goodwin has been a complement of that of her husband. Her earlier years were spent in the quaint old town of Rising Sun, near where Colonel Laughery's band was massacred by Indians. After their marriage, in 1842, she attended him on his circuits frequently, sharing his poverty and enthusiastic plans for the future, and inspiring him by sacrifices almost heroic to greater effort. In the days when the circuit-rider's salary was less than \$100 a year wives had to exercise more ingenuity than they do in these days to solve the troublesome problems of domestic existence; and it was only by carefully calculating all questions of family

expenditure that the ends were made to Mrs. Goodwin has all her life taken an interest in public questions hardly less intense than that of her husband. As a young girl she was an ardent Whig and attended many log-cabin rallies where the cry was, "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too!" Dr. Goodwin was a Democrat of the old days and conservative in his views. One day after Miss Craft had returned from a particularly enthusiastic Harrison

love feast, she gave vent to her political ardor by predictions calculated to vex the young circuit-rider, who had become a frequenter of the Craft home. 'Well," replied the young preacher, "I will make you a bet that your man Harrison never gets to Washington."

What will you bet! asked the young Whigite. "Say a quarter," replied Goodwin. "That's too little for such a big thing." "Can you think of anything

Young Goodwin sat silent for a time. very thoughtful. Then he looked the young woman straight in the eye and said: "I'll tell you what I will do. I will bet myself against yourself!" "I don't understand," said Miss Craft.

"I mean," he replied, "if Harrison loses, you will have to marry me; and if Van Buren loses, I will have to marry you." Miss Craft thought the queer proposal over carefully, and then, with her eyes at winkle, accepted. Van Buren lost and, according to the

terms of the bet, Miss Craft had to marry the young preacher, which she did without Their married life has been a perfection of congeniality and felicity. Mrs. Goodwin has been a leader in many departments

of church work, and has always been in-

terested in charitable and philanthropic

movements. CITY NEWS NOTES.

Dr. J. Dewitt George returned from Chicago vesterday morning, where he attended the National Association of Orificial Sur-

A Sunday-school social, with an interesting programme, was held last night at the Meridian-street M. E. Church. There was a fair attendance. Goth & Co., dealers in monuments, designed the monument in Crown Hill Ceme-

tery that will mark the new burial place of the late General Streight, and not Rudolph Schwartz, as inadvertently an-Mrs. O. P. Morton will present a bus of her late husband to the Morton School

of this city, which was named after him. The presentation will place Monday and there will be special exercises in the Mr. J. J. Street, an old pioneer of Grant county, died last Sunday, Sept. 7, at the home of Mrs. L. J. Patterson at Matthews.

Ind. Death was the result of a stroke of paralysis, which ended fatally on the second day of the attack. The twenty-eighth annual reunion of the Seventieth Indiana Regimental Association will be held in Greenwood, Oct. 1. M. Smock will preside. The annual address will be given by Maj. George Grubbs, Company F. and Col. Samuel Merrill will

read a paper. Martha Dinnen, of 822 South Maple street. visited the City Dispensary last night with wounded wrist. She said she was carrying a medicine bottle in her left hand and dipped and fell. The bottle broke and inflicted a serious cut, which bled profusely. Dr. Goodwin dressed it.

Waiters' Union Probable.

An effort is being made to organize the restaurant and hotel waiters into a union. At a meeting held yesterday Harry Pancake was elected president of the temporary organization, while T. Gwinnup is secretary Fred Bauman, general organizer for the embraced all of Wayne county, except union, is in the city inviting walters to Join.